

BY AUTHORITY.



I have this day appointed G. B. Meheula, Esq., District Judge for the District of Kawaihau, Island of Kauai.

SOLOMON NAAUAO,
Acting Governor for Island of Kauai.

Office of Governor of Kauai, Lihue, August 1, 1884. aug12-3tw

I have this day appointed John Aluli to be Pound Master for the District of Kawaihau, Island of Kauai, vice G. B. Meheula, Esq., resigned.

SOLOMON NAAUAO,
Acting Governor for Island of Kauai.

Office of Governor of Kauai, Lihue, August 1884. aug12-3tw

Interior Department.

Office of the Bureau of Immigration,
Honolulu, August 14, 1884. j

To the Employers of Portuguese Immigrant Laborers brought to this country under the auspices of the Hawaiian Government.

During the last few months, several complaints have been received at this office from Portuguese laborers employed on various plantations throughout the Kingdom, whose contracts have been assigned to their present employers by the President of the Board of Immigration, to the effect that in some instances they were arbitrarily fined for the infraction of certain plantation rules; in others that they were compelled to walk a distance of several miles to and from their work; and that the time occupied in so doing was not allowed as part of their day's work; and others who complain of not receiving their wages promptly at the end of each month, as stipulated in their contracts; and still others, that they have suffered personal violence at the hands of their employers or their subordinates.

Notice is hereby given that the terms of the labor contracts with the Portuguese Immigrants, above referred to, will be hereafter fully enforced, and in case of any complaint of non-fulfillment being substantiated, the assignment of the contract under which the laborer is serving will be cancelled.

Signed, CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of the Interior and
President of the Bureau of Immigration.
aug15-43t-w1t

THE PACIFIC
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Tuesday, August 19, 1884.

MISTAKEN POLICY.

It was rather a craven spirit in which the Assembly dealt with the proposal to provide for the representation of these Islands at the great "World's Fair" which is to be held at New Orleans in December next. The idea that the exhibition of our products at New Orleans would do harm, because it would excite the envy and ire of the sugar producers of Louisiana appears to us to be a very preposterous one. To be conspicuous by our absence, as it now seems likely we shall be, is just as likely to evoke remark and adverse comment. There are a few people in the United States who cannot get the suspicion out of their minds that fraud of some sort is committed under the cover of the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty. What a nice handle for those who wish to foster these suspicions will be afforded by the fact that we are ashamed to show our faces and our wares in an American Exposition! How nicely the remarks made in our own Assembly will seem to fit in with the constantly repeated insinuation that the treaty is a fraud and a parent of fraud!

If we had nothing to show but kegs of sugar we might leave it to the planters to choose whether they will be exhibitors or not, and might also leave them to pay their own expenses. Some of them were willing to exhibit their productions last year at Boston, where the exhibition was got up by private individuals and had nothing of the national character with which the Congress of the United States has conferred on that to be held at New Orleans. They went to some expense about the matter then, and contributed the proceeds of their sugars towards the expenses which the Government incurred on their behalf. It is probable that if they were asked they would do this again, late in the day though it be. But this is not all that is wanted—it is the last part of it. The main object for this country, when joining in such an exhibition as the "World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition," is not so much to call attention to the products we are exporting as to the resources which yet lie undeveloped. We want to attract capital

here, but it is hardly for investment in sugar planting that we desire it, or can induce it to come.

A most attractive exhibition might be got together of Hawaiian arts and manufactures by including samples of all that the natives can make at the present day, or used to make in olden times. Little of this might have industrial value, but coming as it would, under the keen eyes of traders and manufacturers from every quarter of the world, it is impossible to say what amongst it might not catch attention and turn out to be of commercial value. But the chief value of this part of the exhibit would lie simply in its inherent attractiveness. This country, like others whose resources are yet undeveloped, needs to be advertised, pushed before the eyes of men everywhere, so that peradventure one here and another there may be induced to bring his skill and a capital here to create new wealth. If it were properly got up every one would go to see the Hawaiian Department of the Exhibition, and when once there everyone ought to have brought under his notice those products of the Islands which have not yet secured a place among our manufactures or exports. All the fibres we can grow should be especially well represented, as in them lies one of our best hopes for a new line of export. A fibre that can be spun will always find a market, the important question being the cost at which it can be produced. Besides the ramie, about which everyone is talking just now, we have several other fibres native to the land which, when any skilled person gives them the attention they deserve, will probably prove to be of much more value than any we can introduce here from other countries. Among these are the fibres derived from the *hau* and the *ahuwaa*, the *uaua* and the *olo-na*, all well known to and in constant use by the natives; the last mentioned being a remarkably fine and bright fibre, which ought to have an industrial value. Then there are coffee and other introduced tropical productions, the quality of which might attract the attention of some one who might thus be induced to take up their cultivation. As for ramie, we certainly ought to send one of Mr. Coleman's machines, and samples of what it can turn out, and of the plant itself as grown here. All this sort of thing is what we want in the way of representation at New Orleans; and if it really be deemed desirable, why then let sugar be left out of the programme altogether. As for the cost, if the exhibit should induce but one individual of means and capacity to turn his attention to our undeveloped resources, the country would be amply repaid, not indirectly only, but directly through the revenue.

LICENSE VS. SMUGGLING.

While agreeing with the editorial views of the *Hawaiian* upon the evils of the opium traffic in this, or any other country, we still think that we ought to study the matter over a little more before we unqualifiedly condemn the idea of licensing its importation into these islands.

It goes without saying that the statement made in the *Hawaiian* that "It is, of course, apparent to everybody that opium is smuggled into all the ports of these islands in large quantities is the plain unvarnished truth, and this, too, in spite of the sleepless vigilance of our custom officers and police."

They do the best they can we all know, but still the opium is landed and supplied to thousands of its victims at about twenty-five cents a dose. At this price it is within the reach of the humblest laborer on the islands, and we doubt very much whether an instance could be cited where a single opium user has been debarred the luxury of a smoke because the supply had run out in consequence of seizures made. The price of the drug advances now and then to be sure in consequence of a temporary shortness of the supply, but not more than the price of flour, kerosene, matches, etc., used in Honolulu, in the good old days of monthly sailing ships, when "corners" in those staple articles were sometimes made.

It is needless for us to enlarge upon the statements we have quoted, namely, that opium is largely smuggled into the kingdom. As we have said,

it is true, and all we have to consider now is how to check the evil. We think it will be conceded that prohibiting its importation has failed, and that there must be an organized "ring" who practically set the laws at defiance. If so, the question arises, who are the members of this ring? Inasmuch as the merchants and planters, as the *Hawaiian* says, "are all unanimous in one solid protest against the licensing of this drug," and as the known probity and honor of our business men precludes even the suspicion of their having anything to do with the introduction or sale of opium here, we must conclude that the business is in the hands of a set of low, miserable, unknown scoundrels who know that they have nothing to lose in the way of reputation if detected, and a rich "swag" to gather in if they are successful. And that they are successful is evidenced from the fact that the drug they deal in can be had, as we have said, anywhere on the islands if one knows how to ask for it.

It being out of the question that this smuggling business is carried on here by any but the lowest of the low, we are inclined to the belief if its importation were permitted—to this extent, that one firm was granted a license to carry on the business—a responsible Chinese company would take it up, and stop most effectually the present illicit traffic. They would see to it that the ring of smugglers was broken up, as it would be worth at least the price of their annual license—say \$25,000—to have the market to themselves.

That the amount of opium consumed would be increased if its sale were legalized to the extent we have indicated, we doubt. The price of the drug might be greater if one firm had a monopoly of the business; but as the market is fully supplied now with the smuggled article, we cannot quite believe that any material increase would take place in the amount consumed under other circumstances. The fact is that the ring of smugglers that now enjoy a monopoly of the business are so entirely unsuspected—on account of their obscurity, apparent poverty, and the pettiness of their ostensible occupations of course—that they can even appear as the most earnest opponents, in a quiet, unobtrusive way, of the licensing of the sale of opium here without anyone suspecting them of being actuated by any selfish motives, or the fear of being found out. We are no advocates of the traffic in opium. We consider the use of the drug a curse; but, as the present prohibitory law is a confessed failure, why not try to break up the nest of smugglers in our midst through the agency of some firm whose pecuniary interest it would be to do so.

A BASE VILIFICATION.

Mr. W. L. Green has sat in judgment upon the ADVERTISER. This person has presumed to say in public print that our editorial note on Chinese Gordon "places that paper (the ADVERTISER) clearly before the country in the position which its course hitherto consistently entitles it to occupy, that is, as an advocate and upholder of all that is bad, and a defamer of all that is good."

Who is this man who dares to slander this newspaper in the face of a community? Is he the embodiment of religious, moral, and political wisdom, who has the outrageous presumption to thus vilify this journal, on the pretext of a statement endorsed by every thoughtful observer of European politics? Is this man a leader of public opinion in this community, or is he an unreasonable fanatic who forfeits his fragment of common sense for the pleasure of an unqualified and unauthorized slander. When Mr. W. L. Green stated that this newspaper is "an advocate and upholder of all that is bad, and a defamer of all that is good," he knew he was making a false and malignant assertion. His position, whatever it has been or is now, is no defense of the uncalled-for statement. A decent contributor to the public press when he considers his pet opinions are assailed, writes a logical and respectful defense of them. This person makes no defense. He assails the character of this journal, and does not pause to think that if we choose to deal in the vile coin he so liberally dispenses, we might show him in a much more un-

enviable light before this community than he has endeavored to place the proprietor and editor of this journal. We are quite ready for Mr. Green's argument, and quite willing to discuss any question in a decent and courteous manner, but when he labels this paper, we tell him to his face that he sets himself in a very dangerous position.

THE TEMPEST IN THE TEAPOT.

The yelping pack are all after the ADVERTISER—Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart. The pretext these scandalous sheets have chosen for their scandalous attack upon this newspaper, is our candidly expressed opinion of Chinese Gordon. The *Dismal Bladder*, whose thin skin is covered with the ulcers of poverty—and nothing is more rancorous than an impoverished newspaper—heads the van. Next comes that ill-conditioned anonymously-edited little circular, the *Bulletin*, the putative parent of every bastard lie. The *Saturday Press* brings up the rear, that Christian charitable, exemplary journal published for the edification of the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, and a mirror of that bitterness which they endeavor to palm off upon reasonable men as the harvest of Christianity. This comprises the collection. Here are the three judges who have found the ADVERTISER guilty of innumerable crimes, and who, pulling their dunce-caps over their ears, have gravely ordered it to the journalistic scaffold. First the *Bladder*, a Cheap John cross between an undertaker's poster and a Chinese advertisement; then the *Bulletin*, the mouthpiece of a pack of lean, sore-livered politicians, who are sharpening their teeth for a snap at the public fund; then the snuffling, psalm-chanting, hypocritical *Press*, which despite all its biblical snuffles, would sell Christ for twenty-nine pieces of silver, and underbid Judas by one mark in the currency of Jerusalem. These are our censors.

A stranger reading these newspapers would naturally conclude that the ADVERTISER was detected in the act of administering a dose of poison to Chinese Gordon. Also that some ten or a dozen worthy gentlemen of Honolulu had been to school with the General, and that Mr. W. L. Green had shared his candy with the bold soldier when both were boys together. Taking the minds of these earnest people as the teapot, we can congratulate ourselves upon having kicked up a most enjoyable and thoroughly farcical tempest. Gordon's Honolulu schoolfellows are real mad, and remembering the days they played leap-frog with the General, grind their teeth, and pour the vials of their wrath upon the head of this journal. This is Gordon's chance. Were he clear of Khartoum now, we should have him in the Cabinet within twenty-four hours. Now we do not propose to take up seriatim all the mis-statements which have been made about the ADVERTISER, and for two reasons. The first is that we do not care the wobble of a mud wasp's tail what our contemporaries and their adherents say of us, and the next because it would be paying them a compliment to notice their milk and water puerile attacks. General Gordon's expedition was in direct opposition to the wishes of the premier. Hicks and Baker had failed, and England was sick of the Egyptian difficulty, and knew that the fighting material of the Egyptians, even though officered by Englishmen, could never cope against El Mahdi's forces. For this reason Gordon was refused an adequate command, but with his absurd obstinacy, persisted in pushing to the front surrounded by a few adventurous spirits. Gladstone refused to aid him. A portion of the sentimental press of England urged him to send a force to relieve Gordon, but he declined on the ground that Gordon was acting on his own responsibility and with the feeble compliance of the Khedive. Had Gordon gone to the front with the full authority of the Government he would have been re-inforced from the moment he marched against the enemy. It is not England's custom to allow her armies to suffer in their hour of need. But Gladstone representing England did not recognize Gordon as a British representative, and for this reason allowed him to work out his own salvation. This is well known to every one who has kept the run of this

affair, and the ignorance displayed in the present controversy is all the more remarkable as the Gordon matter is so recent. If Gladstone did not look upon Gordon as a filibuster he would not have allowed a day to elapse before sending him fifty thousand men, if necessary, to uphold the honor of the British flag. His neglect is the strongest and most logical proof that every assertion made by this journal about the matter is in every particular correct. We are ready for the argument from the other side. But we wish could come in some other shape than through the medium of the *Dismal Bladder*, which, failing to be logical, refreshes itself in a wallow of scurrility.

MR. GREEN AND THE ADVERTISER.

Mr. T. R. Walker writes a decent and dignified letter to the *Hawaiian* (which is rarely in receipt of dignified and decent communications) in defense of Mr. W. L. Green. Mr. Walker loses sight of Mr. Green's language in reference to this journal—language which was provoked by our expression of opinion of a military commander some thousands of miles away. Mr. Green characterized this journal as "an upholder of all that is bad and a defamer of all that is good." This outrageous and uncalled for libel we promptly and indignantly resented. We told Mr. Green that he must be indeed a model and remarkable man who can afford to over his own signature to make a statement of such an audacious and slanderous nature. We think that under the circumstances Mr. Green got off very lightly, and Mr. Green's friends will best show their regard for that gentleman by allowing the matter to drop. We do not court personal attacks, but Mr. Green's onslaught on this journal was one which we could not allow to pass unnoticed. If Mr. Green and his friends wish to make an issue between that gentleman and the ADVERTISER, we shall accommodate him and them with the utmost cheerfulness. This is not a threat, it is simply an enunciation of the right which every journalist has to defend his paper from a false and unwarranted attacks.

"TRUTH" ON CHINESE GORDON.

When this controversy about General Gordon began, we stated that we were not alone in our opinions of that military commander. The annexed paragraphs are from London *Truth* of June 5th, edited by Labouchere, than whom no man in England is more conversant with British politics. His opinion of the hero, it is needless to say, is endorsed by thousands:

No one will have been surprised to hear that a new Mahdi has appeared on the scene, and the only interesting thing will be to see how soon we shall be told that we must "smash" him. It is said, I see, that he has the power of making himself invisible at will, and that, as soon as his enemies approach him, he vanishes into thin air. Herein he exactly resembles the other bogeys whom the Jingoese set up from time to time to frighten us.

WHEN we are told by Conservatives that the entire country is in a state of wild enthusiasm respecting General Gordon, this is but a figure of speech. All hope that he will not fall a victim to his self-willed folly; but here the "enthusiasm" begins and ends, the general opinion being that the Government never did a more foolish thing than in sending this Quixotic Dugald Dalgetty to the Sudan.

LET us consider facts. General Gordon is a man who has two excellent qualities: 1, he despises money; 2, he despises death. But if we look into his career, we find that he loves adventure, is ready to take service with any barbarian or despot who wishes to destroy the lives of other barbarians, and does not hold himself, like his prototype Dalgetty, bound to make his employer's interests his own.

HE first came to the front in China. He entered the service of the Emperor of China, and carried on military operations against the Taepings. But on what moral grounds has an Englishman a right to slay Chinese at the bidding of a Chinaman? For all that is known to the contrary, the Taepings were in the right and the